

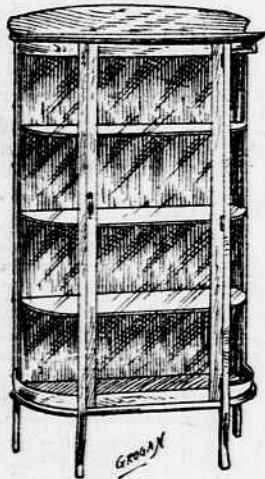
Every Article
Priced Marked
in Plain Figures

Peter Grogan & Sons Co., 817 to 822 Seventh St.

The Price Question

Make a careful examination of our goods, then a comparison of our prices with those of other stores and you'll find that we quote the lowest prices in Washington for good furniture. Quality is the first consideration here—just as it has always been—and we supplement this with a store service that is pleasing to our customers. We offer you a dignified form of credit—the form that is most helpful in affording what you may need for home comfort.

Open Charge Accounts With
Small Weekly or Monthly
Payments



Golden Oak China Closet, carefully
finished; highly polished surfaces;
heavy glass; round ends.

\$12.75

25c can Varnish, 10c



Solidly Built, Hardwood High
Chair, with footrest and lifting tray;
nicely finished.

\$1.25

COMFORTS of heavy-weight silk-
oline with fine cotton filling, fancy
scroll stitching; rich colors.

\$3 Grades for \$2.25

COMFORTS of figured silk-oline,
both stitched and tufted centers in
desirable colors; cotton filling; for
full size beds.

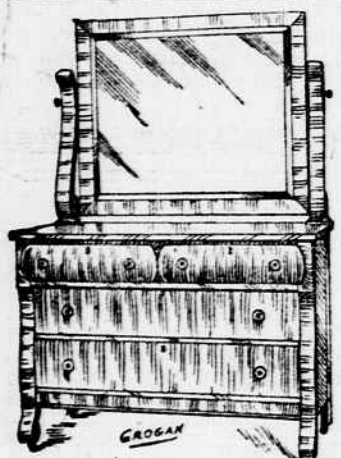
\$1.50 Grades for \$1.00

BLANKETS, heavy cotton fleece,
white, tan and gray; pretty borders;
for large size beds.

\$1.50 Grades for \$1.00

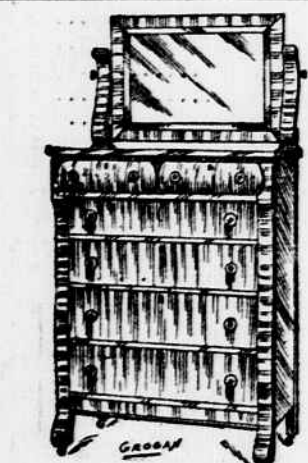
BLANKETS, elderdown finish;
white and jacquard plaids in two
and three tone color combinations.

\$4.00 Grades for \$3.00



Dresser, of tuna mahogany; a late
pattern beautifully finished; beveled
French plate mirror, very large.

\$33.75



Chiffonier, to match Dresser.

\$32.75

Carpet Special
The regular \$1.75 grade of Velvet
Carpet, made, lined and laid free.

\$1.50 per yard

All our Carpets are made,
lined and laid free—no charge
for waste in cutting to match
figures. This means a saving
of 15c to 25c a yard.

GROGAN'S

EDWARD L. PRETORIUS DIES BY HIS OWN HAND

Publisher of St. Louis Times, Long
in Ill Health, Shoots
Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 1.—Edward L. Pretorius, publisher of the St. Louis Times, committed suicide this morning.

Apparently in Good Spirits.
Mrs. Pretorius said her husband apparently had been in good spirits and that she could give no reason for his deed. He had been in poor health for eighteen months, his illness dating from an accident on January 13, 1914, when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by a street car and a deep gash was cut in his face by broken glass. Soon after the accident he went to a sanatorium.

Since the accident he had been unable to attend to his newspaper for several weeks and when he began visiting his office a few hours daily.

Son of Noted German Editor.

Edward L. Pretorius was the son of Dr. Emil Pretorius, one of the trio of famous German editors who flourished in St. Louis soon after the civil war. From his father he inherited the Westliche Post. In 1907, in company with the late John Schroers, he founded the St. Louis Times. An afternoon paper published in English. Mr. Pretorius was a native club man, having been a member of the St. Louis Racquet, Nocturnal and Century Boat clubs. He is survived by a widow and an infant daughter. He was forty-nine years old.

VISITING THE WAR BRIDES.

VI.—The Boom in Detroit.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

DETROIT, Mich., October 30.—Detroit is hard hit by the war. She has been knocked upward into the position of third exporting city in the United States. This sudden boom has also made her the fourth greatest manufacturing city in the country, being out-ranked by only three cities of several times her population. Her manufactured products this year will pass the half-billion mark. This has all come about because Detroit has secured such a goodly share of the golden flood that has poured into this country from Europe since the war began.

Detroit has never been subject to slumps, but never have her streets been so filled with chugging motors and hurrying throngs, her hotels so crowded, her factories and terminals so busy as today. A whole new crop of American millionaires has been created during the past year and a number of them have made their fortunes here.

No emissaries to European governments were necessary to get foreign orders for Detroit. The city was known as the place from whence motors come, and here the buying agents of the allies came seeking the wheels of war-trucks to carry shells to the front and ambulances to bring back wounded men. Cars of all types they had to have, and at once.

A certain motor company here had an immense "junk pile" a few months ago, composed of returned, damaged and incomplete cars and odd parts. Since the junk pile was occupying a good deal of space it was regarded as more of a liability than an asset—until the eye of a foreign purchasing agent fell upon it. He saw a chance to get a lot of usable cars at a low rate. He offered \$3,000,000 for the junk pile and immediately became the owner of it.

General Motors is the Detroit war stock whose amazing antics have caused most of the thrills here.

Rise of General Motors
Like Arabian Nights' Tale.
and in Wall street. This is one of the corporations that have converted a condition bordering on bankruptcy into dizzy, opulent success. Five years ago General Motors borrowed \$15,000,000 to put it on its feet, and was placed in the hands of a voting trust, representing the bankers who advanced the money.

The list of General Motors Companies included several well known makes and a number that were not so well known. In fact, it had a number of "dead plants" on its hands, and its stock was way down. At the time the war broke out it was in the neighborhood of \$5. Then the rise began. To the amazement of most of the stockholders it reached 150, and many of them began to unload. There was brisk trading in General Motors both on Wall street and the Detroit Stock Exchange. But some of the wise ones merely kept mum and held on. They have been richly rewarded. On the day that this was written General Motors reached 325, rising twenty-one points in twenty-four hours.

W. C. Durant, formerly vice president of General Motors, lives in Flint, Mich., and a good many of his friends had been induced to buy some of the stock. One man, for example, bought 3,000 shares at 27½ two years ago. Today his stock is worth about \$1,050,000—and he is still holding it.

There is a man in Detroit who has made \$400,000 dealing in General Motors through a brokerage house and another who has made \$250,000. A minor official in another motor company was given a few shares in the company for which he worked. He traded them for 175 shares of General Motors, then regarded as nearly worthless. Today he is worth \$130,000.

A glimpse into one of the Detroit auto factories in full blast inspires confidence in the belief that Europe will get all the cars it wants. You walk through machine shops acres in extent, where working parts are being turned out by the thousand. In another shop hundreds of great machines are stamping the parts of the chassis out of sheet metal. Then you come upon a long procession of skeleton cars moving steadily down a long room on a sort of moving track. At one point, front and rear axles are joined together, at another wheels descend from the ceiling and are attached to engine comes bounding down an inclined plane and is fixed in place in a jiffy, while a gasoline tank perches precariously amidships. The car scarcely pauses. Each workman seems to hit it about one rap as it goes by. According to a current story, a workman dropped his wrench one day, and as a result of his carelessness the next shipment to London was eight cars short.

When the machine reaches the end of the sliding track gasoline is squirted into it, a boy perches upon the tank and the car goes shooting across the yard under its own power. It stops under a high shed. A great crane swoops down and deposits a complete

body upon it, and one more car is ready for Europe.

The motor makers do not seem to anticipate any trouble from cranks or spies. At the great steel and powder mills farther east there are guards and detectives everywhere. You have to pass a regular examination in order to gain admittance or employment, while visitors are taboo. Here one company, at least, is taking hundreds of visitors through its plant every day. And the only question asked is, "What make of car do you own?" This company has increased its assets by more than \$27,000,000 in the last ten months.

Whatever the ultimate effect of the war boom may be, Detroit manufacturers will at least have demonstrated their product and established a market in Europe. American light cars have proved so superior for hospital work that they are being sent to the front in large numbers.

Tops are made from the crates in which they came, and they are put to work transporting the wounded from the field dressing stations to the hospitals. They are reported to be vastly more efficient in getting over rough ground and muddy roads than the heavy European cars. American machines worth a few hundred dollars are making good along the front where European cars worth a few thousands are found ditched or mired to the hubs.

Motor companies are not the only ones in Detroit that have profited by the war. This is also a center for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, and the demand for these has, of course, increased by leaps and bounds. The stock of one big drug-making concern has recently risen ten points.

But there are two sides to the drug situation. Since Europe has been in the slaughtering business she has neglected to raise her usual crops of medicinal herbs. American manufacturers have always depended upon Europe for about 75 per cent of their raw material. They now have a market for all that they can possibly produce, but the prices of raw drugs are being driven to altitudes they have never before reached in the memory of the oldest pharmacist.

For example, quinine could be had for 20 cents an ounce before the war. The other day it sold in New York for \$2.25. Glycerin has likewise been

going up. It was 20 cents a pound a short time ago, and now it is 58 cents. Cod liver oil, most of which comes from Norway, has gone from \$40 to \$50 per barrel. Sage, which we regard as a condiment rather than a medicine, will cost about as much as the turkey. Thanksgiving, having recently jumped from 4½ to 35 cents a pound. So the drug makers face the trying situation of an unprecedented demand together with a serious dearth of material. They prophesy a drug famine in this country within a few weeks unless there is a change in Europe. Despite their professional pessimism, however, they are following the example of the manufacturers of motor cars in making hay while the sun shines.

ACTIVITY AT PYRITES MINE.
Preparations Made to Resume Operations in Stafford County, Va.

According to reports being received from Stafford county, Va., in the upper end of Aquia creek, active work is in progress on an old pyrites mine in preparation for the resumption of digging and shipping the material to plants making sulphuric acid. The mine has been lying idle for the past three or four years, but its owners have kept it free of water.

Recently a force of men was put to work cleaning out the shafts and in overhauling the narrow-gauge railroad to Coal landing on Aquia creek, from which point the material was shipped away. A large load of coal is reported on its way to Coal landing for use, and before the end of November it is said the mine will be in full operation.

It is stated the pyrites-producing property has recently been purchased by a syndicate interested in the making of munitions, who will use the pyrites in the making of acid largely employed in the manufacture of high explosives.

England to Get Supply of Apples.
Though England is taking part in a mighty war her people are not to be deprived of all their luxuries in consequence. Apples from this country, it is stated, are highly regarded by the British and many thousands barrels are shipped to British ports each year.

Aboard the steamer Rapidan, which left Baltimore yesterday, were 4,000 barrels of fine apples from the orchards in Virginia and Maryland to be landed at Manchester, England. In addition to the apples the ship has in her cargo a large quantity of grain, and a number of chassis for motor ambulances and trucks that are destined for service on the field of war. She also carried other supplies for the British army.

New York has 1,048 skyscrapers, one of more than fifty stories.

TO DISCUSS REMEDIES FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Association for Study of Malady
Will Meet in Albany, N. Y.,
Thursday.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 1.—For the purpose of discussing ways and means to save 175,000 people now suffering from tuberculosis in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, the North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference, representing these states, will meet here Thursday and Friday of this week. The conference is called by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the New York State Charities Aid Association and the New York state department of health.

According to a statement by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, president of the conference and state commissioner of health of New York, out of 322,000 deaths from all causes in these North Atlantic states, 34,000, or one in every ten, are caused by a single disease, tuberculosis.

Cases Number 175,000.

"While records of actual living cases are not available, due to lack of proper registration, based on experience in various parts of the country, there are at least 175,000 consumptives in these five states and the District of Columbia," says Dr. Biggs. "Out of every 100,000 people in this territory 145 are dying annually of this preventable disease. Such a record of needless economic loss and suffering is to be deplored."

The sessions will open Thursday morning. Among the important topics to be discussed are "Tuberculosis and the Working People," "The Diagnosis of Early Tuberculosis," "Tuberculosis Nursing," "Tuberculosis Dispensary Methods," "Tuberculosis Hospitals" and "Open-air Schools." Gov. Whitman of New York will address the Thursday evening session. Among other prominent speakers will be Homer Folke, New York; Dr. Lawrason Brown, Saranac Lake; Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark; John B. Andrews, New York; Dr. Haven Emerson, New York, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Manila, P. I.

M. C. VAN FLEET NAMED.

Appointed Special Assistant to U. S.
Attorney for District.

United States Attorney Laskey announced today the appointment by the Department of Justice of Mabry C. Van Fleet as a special assistant to the

United States attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Van Fleet will attend principally to the cases growing out of disputes with the Treasury Department which have accumulated in the United States attorney's office. These proceedings include injunctions, mandamus and the like.

Mr. Van Fleet is a native of Ohio and was educated there. He took his law degrees at Georgetown University. Mr. Van Fleet came to Washington in 1903 to accept a position in the Treasury Department from which he resigned when appointed as assistant clerk to the committee on invalid pensions of the House of Representatives. He has been practicing law here.

John Doe,
Washington, D. C.



DATE PAID	CHECKS	DATE PAID	CHECKS	DATE	DEPOSITS
1 OCT 1	32.50				1,374.25
2 OCT 1	7.50			OCT 1	1,875.00
3 OCT 1	24.72			OCT 2	12.50
4 OCT 1	16.10			OCT 3	1,875.00
5 OCT 2	8.21				
6 OCT 3	10.00				
7 OCT 3	3.24				
8 OCT 3	7.15				
9 OCT 3	25.00				
10 OCT 3	5.20				
11 OCT 3	12.40				
12 OCT 3	50.00				
13 OCT 3	1.50				
14 OCT 3	7.50				
15 OCT 3	26.12				
16 OCT 3	250.00				
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This bank—the Federal National—
sends a "Statement" like this to every
depositor monthly, which shows:

(1) all deposits made;
(2) all checks paid;

(3) and the exact amount of balance.

This "Statement" is

(1) sent by mail—on the last day;

(2) and received at your office or
home—on the first day

(3) and with it we return all paid
checks.

We cordially invite
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John Poole, President

If no errors are reported in ten days the account will be considered correct.

BALANCE OCT 31 1,390.11

The Young Men's Shop

1319-1321 F Street

STORE NEWS

1319-1321 F St.

Purchases Delivered Free to Any Part of the United States by Parcel Post

Our Third Anniversary

Will Be Celebrated With Gifts of "STEADFAST" \$6 Shoes

Last year we celebrated our Second Anniversary by giving for life a 6% yearly dividend on sales made on that occasion. This year we shall give you something of more immediate value—something you will certainly appreciate as worth while—something that will save you just \$6 in cash.



Overcoats
\$17.50

We have been particularly proud of our Overcoats at \$17.50—their style, the high quality of materials and the perfect tailoring that makes them models of fashion. Included at this price are the new West Point Military Overcoats—something shown here exclusively.

During these two days we really reduce this price to \$11.50 by giving you a full \$6 worth of shoe value with any \$17.50 Overcoat purchase.

Today and Tuesday, with
the purchase of every Suit
and every Overcoat costing
\$17.50 or more, we will
give a pair of the famous
"Steadfast" Shoes—the best
\$6 Shoe in America.



Our Suits
\$17.50

Just stop and think that we are really offering you our finest \$17.50 Suits at \$11.50 for the two days of this Anniversary Sale! A pair of "Steadfasts" is just the same as \$6 in cash to any man, and these are what we shall give with every suit at \$17.50 or more.

There are no limitations to your selection—the best Suits we have shown at this price will be offered you today and Tuesday.

Look in our window for a display of these "Steadfasts." They are \$6 shoes without a peer—\$6 now and \$6 always. Every pair is fully guaranteed.